

Nikolay Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky (1828-1889) - literary critic, publicist, writer.

Chernyshevsky was born on July 12, 1828 in Saratov. The father, both maternal grandfathers and great-grandfather were priests. Since childhood, he grew up in an atmosphere of a patriarchal family and did not need anything.

By family tradition, in 1842 Nikolai Chernyshevsky entered the Saratov Theological Seminary. However, he was not interested in cramming church texts. Basically, he was engaged in self-education, studying languages, history, geography, literature.

In the end, he dropped out of the seminary and in May 1846 entered the St. Petersburg University, the history and philology department of the philosophical faculty. Church commandments were replaced by the ideas of the French utopian socialists.

In 1850 Chernyshevsky graduated from the university and was assigned to the Saratov gymnasium, where he appeared in the spring of the following year. However, the gymnasium audience is clearly not enough to present ideas about the reorganization of society, and the bosses do not welcome this either.

In the spring of 1853, Chernyshevsky married the daughter of a Saratov doctor, Olga Sokratovna Vasilyeva. There was love on his part. With her - the desire to get rid of the guardianship of her parents, who considered her "an overly lively girl." Chernyshevsky understood this. In turn, he warned the bride that he did not know how long he would stay free, that he could be arrested any day and put in the fortress. A few days after the wedding, Chernyshevsky and his wife left for St. Petersburg.

The ideas of N.G. Chernyshevsky made Olga Sokratovna bored. She strove for female happiness, as she herself understood it. Chernyshevsky gave his wife complete freedom. Moreover, he did everything possible to ensure this freedom.

At the beginning of 1854 Chernyshevsky joined the *Sovremennik* magazine and soon became one of the leaders together with N.A. Nekrasov and N.A. Dobrolyubov.

Having survived from the journal of liberal writers, he set about justifying the peasant socialist revolution. To bring the "bright future" closer, in the early 1860s. took part in the creation of the underground organization "Land and Freedom".

Since 1861, Chernyshevsky was under the secret surveillance of the gendarmerie, as he was suspected of "constantly stirring up hostile feelings towards the government." In the summer of 1862 he was put in the Peter and Paul Fortress. In solitary confinement, Chernyshevsky wrote the novel What Is to Be Done? In four months. It was published in 1863 in Sovremennik. Before publication, the novel went through a commission of inquiry on the Chernyshevsky case and was censored, that is, there was no indiscriminate ban on printing the works of the "guilty" author in despotic Russia. He appeared in the "bright future". However, later the censor was fired, and the novel was banned.

In 1864, Chernyshevsky was found guilty "of taking measures to overthrow the existing order of government." After the civil execution, he was sent to Siberia. In 1874, he was offered release, but he refused to petition for clemency. In 1883 Chernyshevsky was allowed to settle in Astrakhan under police supervision. It was a mercy: recently the People's Will killed Alexander II. Ol'ga Sokratovna, who had grown old, and her grown-up sons met him. All around was a new, alien life.

After much trouble, in the summer of 1889, Chernyshevsky was allowed to move to his homeland, to Saratov. He left her full of hope, and returned old, sick, no one needed. Of the last 28 years of his life, he spent more than twenty in prison and exile.

On October 17, 1889, the utopian philosopher and revolutionary democrat Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Biography of Chernyshevsky

1828 July 12 (July 24) - Nikolai Chernyshevsky was born in the family of the priest Gabriel Ivanovich Chernyshevsky in Saratov.

1835. Summer - the beginning of studies under the guidance of his father.

1836. December - Nikolai Chernyshevsky was enrolled in the Saratov Theological School.

1842. September - Chernyshevsky entered the Saratov Theological Seminary.

1846. May - departure of Chernyshevsky from Saratov to St. Petersburg to enter the university. Leto - Chernyshevsky was enrolled in the historical and philological department of the Philosophy Faculty of St. Petersburg University.

1848. Spring - Chernyshevsky's interest in revolutionary events in France and other European countries. The conviction of the proximity and inevitability of a revolution in Russia.

1850. Graduation from the university. Appointment to the Saratov gymnasium as a senior teacher of Russian literature.

1851. Spring - departure to Saratov.

1853. Spring - marriage to O.S. Vasilyeva. May - departure with his wife to St. Petersburg. Admission as a teacher of literature to the 2nd St. Petersburg Cadet Corps.

1854. Beginning of work with Nekrasov in Sovremennik.

1855. May - public defense of Chernyshevsky's master's thesis "Aesthetic relations of art to reality".

1856. Acquaintance and rapprochement with N.A. Dobrolyubov. Nekrasov, leaving abroad for treatment, transferred the editorial rights to Sovremennik to Chernyshevsky.

1857. Chernyshevsky handed over to Dobrolyubov the literary-critical section of the magazine and dealt with philosophical, historical and political-economic issues, in particular - the issue of the liberation of peasants from serfdom.

1858. No. 1 of Sovremennik published the article "Cavaignac", in which Chernyshevsky scolded the liberals for treason to the people's cause.

1859. In the journal Sovremennik, Chernyshevsky began to publish reviews of foreign political life. June - a trip to London to see Herzen to explain about the article "Very dangerous!", Published in "Kolokol".

1860. Article "Capital and Labor". From the second issue of Sovremennik, Chernyshevsky began to publish in the magazine his translation with commentaries of D.S. Mill.

1861. August - the Third Department received proclamations: "To the Barsky Peasants" (NG Chernyshevsky) and "Russian Soldiers" (NV Shelgunov). Autumn - Chernyshevsky, according to A.A. Sleptsov, discussed with him the organization of the secret society "Land and Freedom". The police established surveillance of Chernyshevsky and instructed the governors not to issue a foreign passport to

Chernyshevsky.

1862. Censorship forbade the publication of Chernyshevsky's "Letters without an address", as the article contained a sharp criticism of the peasant reform and the situation in the country. June - Sovremennik is banned for eight months. July 7 - Chernyshevsky was arrested and imprisoned in the Peter and Paul Fortress.

1863. No. 3 of Sovremennik publishes the beginning of the novel What is to be done? Subsequent parts are printed in nos. 4 and 5.

1864. May 19 - public "civil execution" of Chernyshevsky on Mytninskaya Square in St. Petersburg and exile to Siberia. August - Chernyshevsky arrived at the Kadainsky mine in Transbaikalia.

1866. August - O.S. Chernyshevskaya with her son Mikhail came to Kadaya to meet with N.G. Chernyshevsky. September - Nikolai Chernyshevsky was sent from the Kadainsky mine to the Aleksandrovsky plant.

1871. February - revolutionary populist German Lopatin, who came to Russia from London to free Chernyshevsky, was arrested in Irkutsk. December - Chernyshevsky was sent from the Aleksandrovsky plant to Vilyuisk.

1874. Chernyshevsky's refusal to write a petition for clemency.

1875. I. Myshkin's attempt to free Chernyshevsky.

1883. Chernyshevsky was transferred from Vilyuisk to Astrakhan under police supervision.

1884-1888. In Astrakhan, Chernyshevsky prepared Materials for the Biography of Dobrolyubov, and eleven volumes of Weber's General History were translated from German.

1889. June - Chernyshevsky moved to Saratov. October 17 (October 29) - Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky died of cerebral hemorrhage.

Chernyshevsky - "What to do?"

Chernyshevsky (Nikolai Gavrilovich) is a famous writer. Born on July 12, 1828 in Saratov. His father, Archpriest Gabriel Ivanovich (1795 1861), was a very remarkable man. Great mind, due to serious education and knowledge, not only Biographical Dictionary

- (1828 89), Russian. writer, critic, esthetician, sociologist, revolutionary democrat. Already in his youth, Ch. Experienced a strong passion for the work of L.; in "Autobiography" (1863) recalled that "he knew almost all of Lermontov's lyric plays" (I, 634); Being in... ... Lermontov Encyclopedia

Chernyshevsky, Nikolay Gavrilovich- Nikolay Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky.
CHERNYSHEVSKY Nikolay Gavrilovich (1828 89), publicist, literary critic, writer. In 1856 62 he was one of the directors of the Sovremennik magazine; in the field of literary criticism, he developed the traditions of V.G. Belinsky. Ideological ... Illustrated Encyclopedic Dictionary

Russian revolutionary and thinker, writer, economist, philosopher. Born into the family of a priest. He studied at the Saratov Theological Seminary (1842-45), graduated from the Department of History and Philology Great Soviet Encyclopedia

Chernyshevsky Nikolay Gavrilovich- (1828-1889), revolutionary democrat, writer, publicist, critic, philosopher. In St. Petersburg since 1846. In 1850 he graduated from the Faculty of History and Philology of St. Petersburg University. He lived in 1849-50 at 15 Bolshaya Konyushennaya Street (now the street ... Encyclopedic reference book "St. Petersburg"

- (1828 89) Russian writer, publicist, literary critic. In 1856 62 he was one of the directors of the Sovremennik magazine; in the field of literary criticism he developed the traditions of V.G.Belinsky. The ideological inspirer of the revolutionary movement of the 1860s. In 1862 Big Encyclopedic Dictionary

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- (1828 1889) Russian. philosopher, writer, publicist, literary critic. In 1846-1850 he studied at the historical-philological department of St. Petersburg University, in

1851-1853 he taught literature at the Saratov gymnasium. During these years, Ch. Materialistically Philosophical Encyclopedia

- - the son of Gavriil Ivanovich Ch., Publicist and critic; genus. July 12, 1828 in Saratov. Naturally gifted with excellent abilities, the only son of his parents, N.G. was the subject of increased care and concern for the whole family. But... .. Big biographical encyclopedia

Books

Prologue

About writers and poets 2. Critical articles, Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky. Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky (1828-1889) - Russian materialist philosopher of the 19th century, revolutionary democrat, theorist of critical utopian socialism, scientist, encyclopedist, literary ...

Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky is one of the most famous and respected Russian writers and publicists. It is he who is the author of the novel "What is to be done?" and the ideological leader of Earth and Freedom (a community in which revolutionary ideas were raised). It is because of this activity that he was considered the most dangerous enemy of the Russian Empire.

N.G. Chernyshevsky was born on July 12, 1828 in Saratov. His father is an archpriest in one of the cathedrals of the city, and his mother is a simple peasant woman. Thanks to the efforts of his father, who taught Nikolai, he grew up to be a very intelligent and erudite man.

Such a deep knowledge of literature in the boy at such an early age attracted the attention of his fellow villagers. They gave him the nickname "bibliographer", which accurately reflected the unique erudition of the future publicist. Thanks to the knowledge gained during home schooling, he was able to easily enter the theological seminary in Saratov, and later - to the leading university of St. Petersburg.

(Young Chernyshevsky for the translation of history)

It was during the years of training and formation that the personality of a revolutionary activist was formed, who is not afraid to speak the truth. He grew up on the teachings of ancient, French and English works of the era of materialism (XVII-XVIII centuries).

Life stages and stages of creativity

Nikolai Chernyshevsky became interested in writing literary works while visiting a literary circle, where I.I.Vvedensky (Russian writer, revolutionary) taught at that time. After graduating from the Faculty of History and Philology in 1850, Chernyshevsky received the title of candidate of sciences and a year later began working at the Saratov gymnasium. He perceived the work he received as a chance to actively promote his revolutionary ideas.

After working for 2 years in a gymnasium, the young teacher decided to get married. Olga Vasilieva became his wife, with whom he moved to St. Petersburg. It was here that he was appointed teacher of the Second Cadet Corps. Here he proved to be excellent at first, but after a serious conflict with one of the officers, Chernyshevsky had to leave.

(Full of fresh ideas, Chernyshevsky defends his thesis)

The experiences he experienced inspired the young Chernyshevsky to write his first articles in print media in St. Petersburg. After several published articles, he was invited to the Sovremennik magazine, where Nikolai Gavrilovich became practically the editor-in-chief. At the same time, he continued to be active and promote the ideas of revolutionary democracy.

After successful work at Sovremennik, he received an invitation to the Voenny Sbornik magazine, where he held the position of the first editor. While working here, Chernyshevsky begins to lead various circles in which the participants tried to find

ways to attract the army to the revolution. Thanks to his articles and active work, he became one of the leaders of the journalistic school of his time. It was during this period (1860) that he wrote "Anthropological primacy in philosophy" (an essay on a philosophical theme).

(Chernyshevsky in captivity writes "What to do")

As a result, already in 1861, secret police surveillance was established over Chernyshevsky, which intensified after his entry into the "Land and Freedom" (a society founded by Marx and Engels). Due to the events in the country, *Sovremennik* temporarily suspended its activities. But a year later he resumed it (in 1863). It was then that the most famous novel by Nikolai Chernyshevsky - "What is to be done?" Was published, which the author wrote during his time in prison.

Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky - Russian revolutionary, democrat, writer, philosopher, economist, publicist, literary critic, scientist - was born in Saratov on July 24 (July 12, O.S.) 1828. His father was a priest, a versatile educated person. Even in childhood, Nikolai became addicted to reading and amazed those around him with his erudition.

In 1842 he became a student of the Saratov Theological Seminary. The years of study there (completed his studies in 1845) were filled with intensive self-education. In 1846 Chernyshevsky was a student of the Philosophy Faculty (History and Philology Department) of St. Petersburg University. After his graduation in 1851-1853. taught Russian at the local gymnasium. In his student years, Chernyshevsky was formed as a person and was ready to devote his life to revolutionary activities. The first attempts at writing belong to the same period of his biography.

In 1853 Nikolai Gavrilovich, having married, moved to St. Petersburg and in 1854 was assigned to the Second Cadet Corps as a teacher. Despite his teaching talent, he was forced to resign after a conflict with a colleague. The beginning of his literary activity in the form of small articles, which are published by "St. Petersburg Vedomosti" and "Otechestvennye Zapiski", also dates back to 1853. In 1854 Chernyshevsky became an employee of the *Sovremennik* magazine. The defense of

the master's thesis "Aesthetic relations of art to reality" turned into a significant social event and gave a start to the development of national materialist aesthetics.

During the years 1855-1857. from the pen of Chernyshevsky comes out a number of articles, mainly of a literary-critical and historical-literary character. At the end of 1857, having entrusted the critical department to N. Dobrolyubov, he began writing articles covering economic and political issues, primarily those related to the planned agrarian reforms. He reacted negatively to this step of the government and at the end of 1858 began to call for the reform to be thwarted in a revolutionary way, warning that the peasantry was expecting large-scale ruin.

Late 50s - early 60s marked in his creative biography by writing political economic works in which the writer expresses his conviction in the inevitability of the coming of socialism to replace capitalism, in particular, "Experience of land ownership", "Superstitions and the rules of logic", "Capital and Labor", etc.

Since the beginning of autumn 1861 N.G. Chernyshevsky becomes the object of secret police surveillance. During the summer of 1861-1862. he was the ideological inspirer of "Land and Freedom" - a revolutionary populist organization. Chernyshevsky was listed in the official documents of the secret police as enemy number one of the Russian Empire. When Herzen's letter was intercepted with a mention of Chernyshevsky and a proposal to release the *Sovremennik*, which had been banned by that time, Nikolai Gavrilovich was arrested on June 12, 1862. While the investigation was underway, he sat in the Peter and Paul Fortress, in solitary confinement, while continuing to write. So, in 1862-1863. in the dungeons was written the famous novel "What is to be done?"

In February 1864, a verdict was passed, according to which the revolutionary was to spend 14 years in hard labor, followed by life in Siberia, but Alexander II reduced the term to 7 years. N. Chernyshevsky spent more than two decades in prison and hard labor. In 1874, he refused to write a petition for clemency, although he was given such a chance. The family procured him permission to live in Saratov in 1889, but after moving, he died on October 29 (October 17, O.S.) 1889 and was buried at the Resurrection cemetery. For several more years, until 1905, all his works were banned in Russia.

Russian materialist philosopher, revolutionary democrat, encyclopedist, publicist

and writer.

Was born 12 (24) July 1828 in Saratov in the family of a priest. Since childhood, Nikolai read a lot.

For several years the future writer studied at the Saratov Theological Seminary, and in 1846 he entered the historical and philological department of the University in St. Petersburg. The formation of Chernyshevsky as a writer was strongly influenced by the French philosophers Charles Fourier and Henri de Saint-Simon.

Since 1850, the writer taught at the Saratov gymnasium, where he simultaneously preached revolutionary ideas. In 1853 he met his future wife, O.S. Vasilyeva. Since 1854, he was awarded the position of a teacher in the Second Cadet Corps, but he did not work there for long.

Chernyshevsky's literary career began in 1853. His notes began to appear in the "domestic notes", as well as in the "St. Petersburg vedomosti". From 1854 he published in Sovremennik and tried to use the magazine as a tribune for revolutionary democracy.

Since 1858, Chernyshevsky was the first editor of the Voenny Sbornik magazine. Together with Herzen and Ogarev, he stood at the origins of the populist movement, and also participated in the secret revolutionary circle "Land and Freedom". From the autumn of 1861, the police secretly watched him.

In June 1862 he was arrested on suspicion of drafting provocative proclamations. The investigation in this case was conducted for over a year. During this time, Chernyshevsky not only waged a stubborn struggle with the commission of inquiry, but also worked on his novel What Is To Be Done (1863), which was later published in Sovremennik.

Since 1864, the writer was sentenced to hard labor. He was able to get to his native Saratov only in 1889.